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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA.,

TUESDAY, MORNING NOVEMBER 13, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## CARLISLE OBJECTS.

He Does Not Want to Issue Bonds Until Congress Acts.

MR. CLEVELAND IS IN A HURRY

It Is Not His Purpose to Take Any Chances with Congress.

WALL STREET SAID TO HAVE HAD A TIP

Perhaps Mr. Benedict, the President's Private Banker, Got Wind of the Matter—The Issue Almost Certain.

Washington, November 12.—(Special)—The fact that another bond issue of fifty or more millions will be shortly ordered by President Cleveland is conceded on all sides. It is a foregone conclusion despite the protest of Secretary Carlisle, who takes the position that no more bonds should be issued to maintain the gold reserve, unless distinctly authorized by congress.

The president and his treasury minister do not, as publicly understood, disagree upon the main proposition that bonds should be issued if necessary to maintain the gold reserve of \$100,000,000, but the president is evidently unwilling to submit the question to congress and take the risk of tardy or adverse action, with its concomitants of angry debate and possible party dissensions, while, under existing law he can direct his secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to protect the gold reserve.

### Why Carlisle Objects.

On the other hand it is represented that Secretary Carlisle believes that as congress will shortly convene, no immediate inquiry will follow the submission of the question to congress and letting the responsibility rest with the law-making people rather than upon the administration.

It is rumored tonight that so strongly is Secretary Carlisle impressed with the necessity of first obtaining congressional sanction to the proposed bond issue that he contemplates tendering his resignation rather than be compelled to issue these bonds by executive order. This rumor finds some credence, but is generally discredited, although it may possibly take that direction.

### A Tip to Wall Street.

It is asserted with considerable positive-ness that the president's action in determining to issue bonds was impelled by Wall street influences in order to furnish investment to the immense hoards of money now lying idle in the banks and that certain favored persons were advised of what would be done and took advantage of the "tips" to operate successfully in the stock market and "make their own nests." It is also stated that Secretary Carlisle became very indignant when the revelation was made to him that the proposed bond issue was known to certain Wall street stock jobbers prior to any knowledge coming to him that the president contemplated the bond issue, and that he expressed himself in unmistakable terms of condemnation that the financial policy of the president should be disclosed to outsiders before it reached the treasury of the treasury, and that the officials invested by law with authority to issue bonds.

At all events the bonds will be issued at early day without awaiting the advent of congress, and the Wall street gold ring still dictates the president's financial policy.

### NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

The National Banks Need a Large Issue of Bonds.

New York, November 12.—(Special)—There is no doubt of the fact that the question about the further issue of bonds has been agreed upon here. A plan has already been made for such issue and it is said that the president has acquiesced in it. Whether he said anything or not to his cabinet, however, is not known. It is freely talked of in the inner financial circles. Whether the bond issue will be \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 is not known. It will not be less than \$50,000,000 nor more than \$150,000,000. It is said that Mr. Cleveland agreed with the men who control the finances in this city soon after his nomination and before his election that he would, in addition to his promise in regard to silver, aid all he could to have issued \$200,000,000 United States bonds. Fifty million have already been issued and he proposes in the next two years to issue the other \$150,000,000.

Since the election an effort has been made on the part of some of his warm personal friends to have the amount of bonds issued only \$50,000,000 more, upon the idea that part of the responsibility of the issuance of these bonds should be borne by the republican party, but the men who seem to have the matter in hand refuse to release the president from his promise made when he needed assistance and they demand that he shall issue the whole amount, as they fear the republicans will be afraid to do it when they come into power, because President Harrison refused point blank to issue bonds when there was a greater necessity than there has been since.

It is further understood among financial men here that this scheme for issuing United States bonds is simply to keep in power the national banks on account of the maturity of bonds between now and 1896. Some other financial scheme will be absolutely necessary to carry on even the business of the banks, and unless they have an issue of bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000 greater trouble than has occurred will happen. The scheme to issue the bonds is, therefore, really to get a basis for national bank circulation.

These bonds have, immediately after they get into the hands of the national banks, very greatly enhanced value. The \$50,000,000 that were issued and sold by President Cleveland are worth considerably more now than the purchasers paid the government for them. The value attaches to them as a basis of circulation and very large profits are made on this class of bonds not because they are intrinsically worth any more than any other bond, but the fact that they carry a basis as a circulating medium in the notice which the law requires me to give the certificate holding the certificate of election on the face of the return.

doubt. Mr. Benedict has assured all parties interested in New York that the president will do what he promised. Some intimation has been made that congress, at its approaching session, may take some steps toward it. It has been stated by others who know that there will be no danger of any legislation against the president in any action he may take on this question.

Meeting of Bank Officers.

Five presidents of national banks, who are regarded as the leaders of the bank presidents in New York city, met in the office of Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank, late today. They were Mr. Cannon, Presidents Nash, of the Commercial, and Nichols, of the Equitable, and the Gallatin National; Simmons, of the Fourth National, and Williams, of the Chemical National bank. These gentlemen had attended a meeting of the building committee of the clearing house association, and gathered in the office of the Chinese National bank to discuss the important government loan. The consensus of opinion was that the bankers of New York would give up large amounts of gold for the purchase of the new issue of government bonds. It was expected that the investors will subscribe largely for the bonds and the banks will furnish to depositors freely the gold necessary to take the bonds. This decision is of importance, as the bankers represented at this informal conference with the Union Trust and United States trust companies, and the bankers hold the bulk of the gold in New York. Presidents King, Stewart and Gott, of the trust companies mentioned, have already extended to the administration their assent to the administration's suggestion that the new issue be taken care of.

When the Feb. 1 issue was made, the bankers had difficulty in taking the gold from banks, and many only secured legal tenders, which were presented at the sub-treasury to obtain the gold. The government paid \$1,000,000 to secure over \$38,000,000 of \$50,000,000 bonds.

The decision of the bankers to give up their gold freely will consequently net a larger amount of gold to the government as the result of the forthcoming \$50,000,000 loan. It is estimated that it will be over \$50,000,000.

It is understood that the new issue will be announced within forty-eight hours, if the circulars and subscription blanks can be prepared in that time.

LOTS OF BOND GOSSIP,

But the Treasury Department Knows Nothing About the Matter.

Washington, November 12.—In the absence of President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and other members of the cabinet in Philadelphia today, there is a dearth of news in the treasury department about the alleged contemplated bond issue. There is, however, much gossip, which in the absence of positive information is being passed around. No treasury official today is willing to be quoted as to a prospective bond issue. The truth of the matter is that they know no more about it than the general public. None of the mechanical preparations for a bond issue are being made in the bureaus where such preparations would originate. Nevertheless, a constant repetition of the statement that the treasury department may have taken the master in his own hands without consulting any one in the treasury, and may have informed some one in New York that a bond issue is inevitable in the present condition of the treasury.

At the present time the act authorizing the treasury to issue bonds is \$30,000,000 greater than it was in February last. The gold reserve is nearly \$4,000,000 less now than on February 1st. The absence of Assistant Secretary Curtis in New York at this time, and the opinion of treasury officials, tends color to the public. New York statements that a bond issue will be made shortly. At the same time, the matter, as far as the treasury officials go, is one of inference and not of knowledge. They say that if bonds are to be issued any day now, it will be in the treasury department, not in congress. The committee on resolutions presented its report through Chairman Skaggs, who contended nobly for its passage. After considerable wrangling about the time, the resolution says:

Kohl's Election Claimed.

"The state ticket nominated by the Jeffersonian democrats and populists and the sentiment was all against them and the Jeffersonian democrats are no more in Alabama. Tonight the committee on resolutions presented its report through Chairman Skaggs, who contended nobly for its passage. After considerable wrangling about the time, the resolution says:

Heavyweights Come to the Surface.

Montgomery, Ala., November 12.—(Special)—Governor-elect Oates, Senator Morgan, Congressman Bankhead, Stallings, Robbins and Harrison are among the arrivals in the city today.

TURKEY HOPE AGAINST HOPE.

He Still Declares That He Has Been Re-Elected Governor.

Nashville, Tenn., November 12.—(Special) Notwithstanding the fact that the face of the returns is against him, Governor Turney is still confident and today declared that he did not believe he was defeated.

"I shall wait," he said, "until the official returns are canvassed and the vote investigated wherever there is any unfairness charged. I believe the general return will elect me."

Secretary of State Morgan today announced his intention to withhold the official returns from the public until every county had been counted. This will prevent any county holding back and delaying them. When all the counties have been heard from, he will call in General Pickett and canvass the returns.

Chairman Carroll today said there had not been and would not be the slightest irregularity counteracted. He would not be for a moment connected with anything savoring of fraud.

Every County Heard From.

Nashville, Tenn., November 12.—Unofficial returns from every county in the state give Evans, republican nominee for governor, a plurality of 1,654. The figures are carefully compiled and the official count will not materially change them.

NO RIGHT TO KEEP IT.

The Finder of a Purse Convicted of Larceny.

Raleigh, N. C., November 12.—(Special)—A trial which has attracted much attention in two states has ended at Whiteville, N. C. in the conviction of George Arkel, a prominent citizen of Wheeling, W. Va. The case was a strange one. Nearly two years ago J. B. Harrelson, the treasurer of Columbus county, North Carolina, lost his pocketbook on a train near Wilmington, and his wife were on the train. She showed him the book lying on the floor. He picked it up and found it contained \$140 in money, a check for \$300, \$200 in certificates of deposit and a railway pass in Harrelson's name. Arkel took the book to the police and asked if any of its depositors had lost anything valuable. He was told of Harrelson's loss. Arkel then wrote to Harrelson, asking for a description of the articles in the book. This was given. Arkel informed him that the \$140 in the pocketbook would be sent him. Later Arkel sent to Harrelson the book and contents, except the money. Harrelson declared that he received the reward, considering the value and took legal steps to recover the money. Arkel denied this and told him that West Virginia's governor would not grant a requisition.

The grand jury of Columbus county indicted Arkel for larceny. Governor Carr was re-elected for a second term. The trial went to Columbus county and was tried and promptly convicted. Arkel was sentenced at the verdict and with the penitentiary staring him in the face, gave up the money, and it is said today that perhaps the verdict will be set aside if Arkel pays the costs, which are \$500.

THE PRISONER DIED.

While the Judge Was Waiting to Pass Sentence on Him.

New York, Nov. 12.—Judge Kirkpatrick was waiting in the circuit court this morning to pass sentence upon Peter Birch, aged forty years, janitor of the Lafayette street public school, who was convicted on Saturday of criminally assaulting Alberta Martin, aged thirteen years, in July. At the trial, Prosecutor Clegg, an attorney for the defendant, had been released on bail in \$2,000, had been found dead in his bed.

It is believed that Birch committed suicide, although Dr. H. C. Bleyle, who was called in, gave heart disease as the cause of death.

Birch, however, who stoutly maintained his husband's innocence of the charge, said: "Poor Peter died of a broken heart."

DENNY WILL CONTEST.

For the Seat to Which Owens Has Been Declared Elected.

Lexington, Ky., November 12.—Judge Denney has determined to contest the election of W. C. Owens. He said last night:

"I have evidence from all over the district that convinces me, beyond a reasonable doubt, that I was elected by a good majority, and the mainstay and support of the corrupt and dominating oligarchy. And if the stated authorities of this state fail to condemn this ultimate demand for proper consideration of our case, we shall have to go to the federal government for redress."

He will, however, seek to secure our rights and maintain a republican form of government in the state. But, while looking to possible

## GONE OVER BODILY

Kolbites Throw Themselves Into the Arms of the Populists.

THEY MAKE DARK AND UGLY THREATS

Dr. Crowe Wants to Inaugurate Reuben by Force of Arms.

SAYS HE CAN RAISE 600 MEN FOR WAR

Mr. Skaggs Advises His Associates to Slow and Not to Violate the Law, Contests Law Demanded.

Montgomery, Ala., November 12.—(Special)—The Jeffersonian democrats quit the ranks of the people acting in the manner of their fathers, and at last, resorting to the only remedy available, after ineffectual methods under the law, have failed to stop the Kolbites, the chief force of the disloyal and dangerous followers of the present election laws, in order that every qualified voter may express his choice of men and measures at the ballot box and have his vote counted as cast.

Dr. Crowe Wants to Fight Separately.

These rebels, but for a long time, have been pitched into the best seats in the house.

They are the most numerous and strongest in the state.

## THEY MEET TODAY.

Alabama's Legislators Are Assembling in the State Capital.

### A MOST CREDITABLE LOOKING BODY

Nobody Can Tell Who Will Be Elected Presiding Officers of the Senate and House—Field Against Favorites.

Montgomery, Ala., November 12.—(Special)—The general assembly of Alabama will convene tomorrow. Already the city is filled with members of the two houses, and the candidates for offices are busily at work upon them. Fatigue has already overtaken some of the new and unsophisticated members, and they are almost inclined to long for home again. The button-downs have already been torn from their Sunday coats. They are beginning to pay the price of greatness.

The tout ensemble of the representatives already here is entirely creditable. The style of wearing moss upon the back and hay in the hair is no longer popular in the Alabama legislature. Every member on the ground is a man of intelligence, and it is evident that the next legislature will enact nothing but wise and equitable laws.

In each house the race for the presiding officer appears to stand well against the favorite. Every man feels the utmost confidence in the strength of the candidate of his choice and not unfriendly vote is taken in the caucus will the question as to who will preside over either house be determined. Fortunately, not a particle of influence or corruption is involved in the contests, and it is probable the permanent organization will be perfected without any hard feelings whatever.

The following is the list of the members of the house and senate:

**STATE SENATORS.**

First District—John Cunningham, Center Second District—D. W. Day, Hartsville, republican; D. W. H. Hartsell, representative; Democrat.

Third District—J. M. C. Wharton, Arkadelphia, populist.

Fourth District—O. R. Hundley, Huntsville, democrat.

Fifth District—W. H. Bogart, Stevenson, democrat.

Sixth District—John S. E. Robinson, Ashville, populist.

Seventh District—W. A. Porter, Heflin, democrat.

Eighth District—H. L. McDillery, Talladega, democrat.

Ninth District—P. W. Williamson, Sandy Ridge, democrat.

Tenth District—R. S. Nolan, Nixburgh, populist.

Eleventh District—Frank S. Moody, Tuscaloosa, democrat.

Twelfth District—Jonathan S. Hollis, Alfre, populist.

Thirteenth District—John T. Milner, Newnan, democrat.

Fourteenth District—John A. Rogers, Gainesville, democrat.

Fifteenth District—T. O. Goodwin, Robins, democrat.

Sixteenth District—Willis Brewer, Hayneville, democrat.

Seventeenth District—Dr. P. M. Bruner, Evergreen, populist.

Eighteenth District—W. F. Hogue, Marion, democrat.

Nineteenth District—L. M. McRae, Calvert, democrat.

Twenty-first District—Mims Walker, Faunsdale, democrat.

Twenty-second District—W. B. Kemp, Kempville, democrat.

Twenty-third District—John Y. Kilpatrick, Camden, democrat.

Twenty-fourth District—R. H. Walker, Coopersburg, democrat.

Twenty-fifth District—Hiram Hawkins, Hawkinsville, democrat.

Twenty-sixth District—W. B. Darby, Henderson, democrat.

Twenty-seventh District—I. F. Culver, Union Springs, democrat.

Twenty-eighth District—W. J. Samford, Opoka, democrat.

Twenty-ninth District—Willis Brewer, Hayneville, democrat.

Thirty-first District—Dr. P. M. Bruner, Evergreen, populist.

Thirty-second District—W. F. Hogue, Marion, democrat.

Thirty-third District—L. M. McRae, Calvert, democrat.

Thirty-fourth District—Mims Walker, Faunsdale, democrat.

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Thirty-sixth District—John Y. Kilpatrick, Camden, democrat.

Thirty-seventh District—R. H. Walker, Coopersburg, democrat.

Thirty-eighth District—Thomas Tumlin, 11K's Grove, populist.

Thirty-ninth District—L. P. Petrus, Selma, democrat.

Forty-first District—E. B. Almon, Tuscaloosa, democrat.

Forty-second District—William M. Browder, Marion, democrat.

Forty-third District—Hurioso Austin, Mobile, democrat.

**House of Representatives.**

Autauga—Mac A. Smith, Prattville, democrat.

Baldwin—Richard H. Moore, Tensaw, democrat.

Barbour—E. L. Graves, Harris, democrat.

Bibb—Wilson Fuller, Centerville, populist.

Bolton—Dr. Ballinger, Cleveland, populist.

Baldwin—Thomas L. Jinks, Union Springs, democrat.

Baldwin—George Williams, Union Springs, democrat.

Butler—John A. Smith, Forest Home, populist.

Cullman—R. B. Kelly, Anniston, democrat.

Cochran—T. C. O'Kelly, White Plains, democrat.

Chambers—C. H. Cole, Welsh, populist.

Cherokee—T. E. Ewing, Eufaula, democrat.

Chilton—O. M. Martin, Clanton, populist.

Chamberlain—J. A. Hearns, Yantle, populist.

Clarke—J. C. Liles, Good Hope, populist.

Escambia—W. A. Brewton, Deweyville, democrat.

Erlinton—E. P. Taylor, Edwardsville, populist.

Coffee—W. C. Mixon, populist.

Colbert—F. N. G. Rand, Releigh, democrat.

Conchita—T. J. Brown, Gravelina, populist.

Covington—E. J. Beasley, Red Level, populist.

Crawford—John C. Routon, Honorable, populist.

Cullman—Thomas J. Burke, Pinnacle, populist.

Dale—J. C. Killebrew, Newton, populist.

Dallas—R. Burns, Selma, democrat.

H. C. Graham, Selma, democrat.

Tucker—Selma, democrat.

Decatur—Leslie L. Luna, populist.

Elmore—H. C. Liles, Good Hope, populist.

Escambia—W. A. Brewton, Deweyville, democrat.

Erlinton—E. P. Taylor, Edwardsville, democrat.

Fayette—Zach Savage, Newtontown, populist.

Franklin—O. P. Banks, Russellville, populist.

Geneva—W. J. Mills, Geneva, populist.

Greene—Dr. J. J. A. Smith, Union, democrat.

Hale—Thomas E. Knight, Greensboro, democrat.

Harris—N. H. Gowin, Akron, democrat.

Harris—J. H. Ward, Abbeville, democrat.

Jackson—John H. Ross, Fisher, democrat.

Jefferson—F. P. O'Brien, Birmingham, democrat.

Kosciusko—John Queenen, Birmingham, democrat.

Madison—A. S. Fletcher, Huntsville, democrat.

Morgan—N. M. Rowe, Madison, democrat.

Marengo—D. L. Meador, Myrtlewood, democrat.

Marion—D. M. Prowell, Dayton, democrat.

Marion—W. C. Davis, Hamilton, democrat.

Marshall—W. M. Coleman, Albertville, democrat.

Mobile—E. Brooks, Mobile, democrat.

Montgomery—James H. Smith, Mobile, democrat.

Montgomery—Thomas H. Clark, Montgomery, democrat.

Montgomery—John W. H. McDonald, Montgomery, democrat.

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Montgomery—B. H. Screeves, Morgan—One Kyle, Decatur, democrat.

Perry—W. O. Perry, Perryville, democrat.

Pike—W. R. Barron, Scott's Station, democrat.

Pike—Albert E. Brooks, Kinston, democrat.

Pike—J. A. Curris, China Grove, democrat.

Randolph—E. E. Reaves, Wedowee, democrat.

Randolph—J. E. Boykin, Seale, democrat.

Russell—W. J. Boykin, Seale, democrat.

Shelby—G. B. Deans, Calera, populist.

Shelby—William S. Forman, Springville, democrat.

Sumter—Dr. M. E. Cameron, Sumterville, democrat.

Talladega—J. E. Camp, Talladega, democrat.

Tallapoosa—D. B. Langley, Camp Hill, populist.

Tuscaloosa—J. J. Mayfield, Tuscaloosa, democrat.

Walker—P. Gaines, Cora, populist.

Washington—Ben D. Turner, Healing Spring, democrat.

Wilcox—Daniel Cook, Rock West, democrat.

Wilcox—J. T. Dale, Oak Hill, democrat.

Winston—D. B. Ford, populist.

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**GOSSIP ABOUT THE SEABOARD.**

**It Is Said to Be Seeking an Entrance to Birmingham.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 12.—(Special)—The general assembly of Alabama will convene tomorrow. Already the city is filled with members of the two houses, and the candidates for offices are busily at work upon them. Fatigue has already overtaken some of the new and unsophisticated members, and they are almost inclined to long for home again. The button-downs have already been torn from their Sunday coats. They are beginning to pay the price of greatness.

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## FOR A PURE BALLOT

Judge Honey Charges Richmond's Grand Jury on Election Frauds.

IS THE PRESENT LAW INADEQUATE?

The Judge Instructs That if Existing Laws Do Not Protect the Ballot a Presentment Be Made to That Effect.

Augusta, Ga., November 12.—(Special)—In concluding his charge to the grand jury this morning Judge Honey, of the superior court, touched upon elections in this manner:

"Another matter of importance I call your special attention to. I am glad to see that there is a growing demand from every section for purer methods in elections in this state. The prostitution of the ballot is a crime against the law, and a blot upon our civilization. It undermines the principles of free government and defaces the will of the people. If the public press is to be believed no political party is exempt from unfair and fraudulent practices in this respect."

"I would have the ballot pure and free from even the suspicion of fraud so that no dissatisfaction or cause of complaint could arise from the exercise of the elective franchise. We have laws upon our statute books punishing illegal voting, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that they are deficient in securing fair elections. I call your attention to them and ask you to enforce them. If not effective I ask you, in your general presentations, to request the legislature, now in session, to pass an election law, so guard-ed as to forever, hereafter, prevent the prostitution of the ballot. This much the people demand and they should have."

## Populists Talk of a Contest.

Every one is familiar with the communication which Major Black has published concerning Mr. Watson's proposal that the ballot boxes of last Tuesday's election be purged. The populists have decided to contest the election in case Major Black does not acquiesce in the proposition, and have been at work already securing the data they think necessary for the contest. They claim to have lists of the names and residences of every one who polled a vote on that day. There is a question as to the legality of such an agreement being made by the two parties. The election is now over, and many claim the governor will give his commission to the one whom they return, as they stand, show to have been elected.

Some populists, however, claim that, as the election is of a national character, both sides can, by mutual consent, agree to a contest and secure an order from Judge Speer to purge the ballot by a commission appointed by the two contestants.

By bestowal of highest honors at the Chicago and Midwinter Fairs on Dr. Price's Baking Powder the government experts and jury of awards confirm it an superior to any other.

## A DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Five Races Captured by Them at St. Asaph Yesterday.

Washington, November 12.—At St. Asaph's track, which was clean and dry, the race was fast and the finish fatiguing. The favorites captured five of the six events. The one race the failed to connect with, however, gave them a bad dump, and the bookies generally came out even. Lady Violet was a warm favorite, in the opening event, but the Hargrove, a small dog, was preferred indiscriminately and very warm replies were made. There were several fights in the meeting before any conclusion was reached. The Schwartz crowd seemed to be in the minority, but there was no direct test vote and this could not be ascertained with any accuracy.

Senator Osborn, who is president of the club, was in the chair, but it was practically impossible to keep order, and it took three hours to tract the affair, and the directors have shown good sense in appointing him to oversee the tobacco trade."

The Cottontail Club, which has been one of the favorite summer resort clubs on Tybee Island, was placed in the hands of Mr. George L. Clark, president of the club, and appointed temporary receiver and Saturday, November 11, was set as the date for a hearing. The petition also asked that the \$15,000 mortgage on the property. The action was taken largely to prevent the being sold by piecemeal under executions and judgments on outstanding accounts.

Cartersville, Ga., November 12, 1894.—Editor Constitution: Now that the election is over and the incident incident thereto has subsided, I desire to call attention to the real issue between Dr. W. H. Felton and myself. I have, I am sure, dodged the question, and taken refuge behind the abuse, which any blackguard could do.

In my speech in Ringgold, Ga., on Saturday before the election, I replied to the doctor's unjust and slanderous charges against the democratic party, and said that he was always ready to abuse others and disgrace himself in the process of doing so.

Prior to this he had made a bitter personal attack on me in a speech at Adairsville, Bartow county, but I took no notice of that. I then referred to his record in the Georgia legislature and said substantially what he has done. The editor of the *Advertiser* of 1888, Mr. Olive, of Gwinnett county, introduced a bill to prevent monopoly and consolidation of railroads in Georgia, and to necessitate all railroads in Georgia, made since the 5th day of December, 1887, illegal and void, and to provide a penalty for those who violated the same for other purposes; that Felton then lashed out at this bill, its objects and purposes; that later on, during the same session of the legislature, he introduced a similar bill, but more extreme in its provisions; that the legislature did not receive either of these bills, but finally, after consultation with the committee to which they were referred, voted to refer the bill to Murphy Candler, of DeKalb county, who had been informed that during the recess of the legislature a certain railroad official had been sent to him by the *Carterville*; that on his return to the legislature, and when the Olive bill was under consideration, he contended that the expectations of his friends and the friends of the bill, made a speech against the bill and voted against it; that when Felton was asked by Murphy Candler, of DeKalb county, why he had changed, and his only reply was, "I don't know," he was told that he had bought farms from the Rev. Sam P. Jones, paying about \$6,000 cash therefore. I also said, I do not know, and that Felton had never headed, though Old Dominion was at his throat back as they went under the wire. Prince George was the only one in the south to be beaten at a low odds against him. Felton was thought a likely one for the place, but he was beaten at 12 to 1. Lady Violet jumped to the front as the flag fell and led by seven or eight lengths, all around the ellipse, winning easily. The distance, with DeFerraglia, was the same as that between High Point Belle sold at even money in the second, with Amesa at 2 to 1 and the rest up to 6 to 1. High Point Belle led from the start to the finish and won a hard drive by a length and half. Hurtingham was 4 to 5 to 1, and the rest with Little Billie, 6 to 5, Blackhawk 4 to 1 and the rest straggling. Hurtingham was never headed, though Old Dominion was at his throat back as they went under the wire. 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## 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 13, 1894.

## An Honest Ballot.

We reproduce the following from The  
Augusta Chronicle and in doing so we  
commend every word of it to the  
consideration of the general assembly.

Never has the press of Georgia been  
more unanimous on any one subject  
than it is now in its advocacy of the  
enactment of a uniform registration law,  
a strict election law and the consolidation  
of elections.

Nowhere is this sentiment stronger  
than in Augusta and the earnestness  
of the press of that city in its advocacy  
of ballot reform speaks well for the  
people, and demonstrates the fact that  
they are fully abreast of the public senti-  
ment of the state in the demand for  
the correction, by the legislature, of  
the evils of our present election system.

The Chronicle says:

We do not believe the present session of  
the legislature could do better than to de-  
vote itself to this question of reforming  
Georgia's election laws. If it could draw  
all other quiet subjects into its orbit, giving  
immediate attention, and give their whole  
time to this question, and give Georgia a  
good law it would signalize itself as it  
could signalize itself in no other way. The  
people are ripe for it now. The demand  
comes up from all over the state. The  
time is propitious. People are in six or eight  
months, and the keen edge of popular desire  
will have worn off, and the urgency  
of public opinion will not be so strong. Let  
the legislature strike while the iron is hot,  
and let public opinion urge the legislature  
to the sticking point.

From the standpoints of elections is suf-  
ficient from Richmond and other counties in  
the state and the people are eager for  
relief. A general registration law for the  
whole state is a good beginning, but it is  
not enough for this legislature to do. The  
danger is that having passed a state  
registration law, the legislature will still  
eased, and before the time for holding the  
next session there will spring up a faction  
claiming that the general registration law  
will cure all defects, and urging that it be  
given a trial before taking more radical  
steps.

The legislature would do well to appoint  
two or three special committees to take up  
this question of ballot reform so over to  
another session. The iron is very hot just  
at this time, and they should "strike while  
the iron's hot."

## Corporate Punishment.

It is curious to note the increased sen-  
sitiveness of parents, and the public as  
well, with respect to corporal punishment  
in the schools. We do not pre-  
tend to account for it except on the  
theory that a school teacher is now re-  
garded as a public servant, whereas, in  
the old days he was monarch of all he  
surveyed, and, whenever he chose, cut  
quite a figure in the annals of neighbor-  
hoods and communities.

Men of middle age can have no trouble  
in remembering the days when they  
were hauled up to the teacher's desk be-  
fore the whole school, and flogged for  
the slightest infraction of school dis-  
cipline. If the big boys didn't like it they  
could leave, but those who retired with  
their books were, in a majority of instances,  
carried back to school by a stern parent  
and compelled to submit to the punishment  
which they had hoped to evade. The small boys had to stand it. They rubbed their blisters, whimper-  
ed a little, and, if they were really  
healthy and vigorous boys, were ready in  
a few hours for another dose of the schoolmaster's medicine.

Flogging was, indeed, the order of  
the day—a thing of course. One of the  
qualifications of a schoolmaster was the  
possession of a sufficient supply of grit  
and nerve to enable him to preserve order  
among his pupils and compel them to  
respect him. We doubt if any man of  
today, who was brought up under the  
influence of the hickory wielded by the  
old-time schoolmaster, feels that he is  
any worse off for his experience. We  
doubt if any of them could be brought to  
admit that they were cruelly treated.

It is true, indeed, that the old school  
system which was the best and most  
democratic that will ever be seen again,  
developed a few tyrants among the  
schoolmasters, but these were soon  
found out and speedily got rid of. Those  
who had charge of the education of the  
youth of the country were responsible  
not only to the community or neighborhood  
in which they pursued their calling,  
but to the parents; and such re-  
straints as this dual responsibility sug-  
gests were powerful enough to keep the  
schoolmasters alive to their duties.

It is claimed by the advocates of the  
bill that this crime against young girls  
is on the increase, and many of the  
offenders welcome the present punish-  
ment, ten years in prison, because it  
secures them comfortable quarters, food  
and clothing. They prefer life in a New  
York prison to tramping through the  
country.

It is thought that the whipping post  
will be a terror to such criminals, as it  
will subject them to a good deal of phy-  
sical pain. This penalty, added to the  
term of imprisonment, and administered  
at stated times, while the convict  
is serving his sentence, it is predicted  
will have a good effect.

We suppose this must be the feeling  
on which public sentiment is based.  
There is much to be said on both sides.  
We are sure that the discipline that has  
been the rod behind it is healthful and not  
hurtful to the average boy. On the  
other hand, it must be admitted that  
school teachers are not what they used  
to be. We have reason to know that  
some of the ablest and most accomplished  
of our teachers—men who sincerely  
love their profession—see, and feel, and  
inwardly resent the essentially narrow  
lines to which they are confined by our  
present system. But they cannot help  
themselves. If they are to pursue a  
calling which they love, and for which  
they are fitted, they must submit to be-  
come a part of the machinery of the  
system. They must be content to wipe  
out their own individuality and to aid  
in wiping out the individuality of the  
pupils committed to their charge. In  
other words, they must conform and  
compel their methods of instruction to  
conform to an inexorable system which  
makes no provision for the individuality  
of the young minds that are placed in  
with the law of supply and demand,  
intricate and yet simple.

But cotton has had another condition  
to face. Ordinarily, the inferior cotton  
of India would not be regarded as a  
competitor with the American product,  
but by causing silver to be demonetized  
in this country and in Europe, and by  
closing the mints of India against it,  
without materially reducing its purchasing  
power among the natives of that  
country, England has so depreciated the  
market value of silver, as compared with  
gold, that she can now take three  
pence worth of that metal and buy a  
pound of Indian cotton laid down in  
Liverpool. The three pence the Indian  
producer gets for his cotton is worth 12  
cents in the payment of debts and in  
purchasing power, and consequently he is  
able to pay the county educated  
those who were unable to pay tuition.  
Judging by results—the outcome—the old  
system was far superior to the present  
one, especially in the important matter  
of fostering and shaping the individuality  
of each pupil, and in the nature  
of the relations between parents and  
teacher. "We think our present public  
school system would bear improvement  
in the directions which we have indicated.  
If we expect to control the Nicaragua  
canal we must see to it that the islands  
commanding the entrance to that water-  
way do not come under the domination  
of the British flag. We are also in duty  
bound to aid the South American repub-  
lics when any European power attempts  
to seize their land and bring it under  
imperial rule.

If we return to the matter in hand, we  
are of the opinion that parents are too  
sensitive in regard to the results of  
school discipline. The birch, well laid  
on, and within the bounds of justice, is  
in the nature of an education itself, and  
a wholesome administration of this sort  
has been the turning point in many a  
boy's career. Brutality is objectionable  
in any form, and tyranny is not to be  
tolerated even in a school teacher, but  
the moral restraints that surround a  
teacher are not likely to permit him to  
err in the direction of brutality. A boy  
who knows he will be soundly whipped  
if he persists in ignoring the discipline  
of the school is not likely to invite a  
repetition of just punishment, unless, indeed,  
he is sure of unwise sympathy at  
the sticking point.

From the standpoints of elections is suf-  
ficient from Richmond and other counties in  
the state and the people are eager for  
relief. A general registration law for the  
whole state is a good beginning, but it is  
not enough for this legislature to do. The  
danger is that having passed a state  
registration law, the legislature will still  
eased, and before the time for holding the  
next session there will spring up a faction  
claiming that the general registration law  
will cure all defects, and urging that it be  
given a trial before taking more radical  
steps.

The legislature would do well to appoint  
two or three special committees to take up  
this question of ballot reform so over to  
another session. The iron is very hot just  
at this time, and they should "strike while  
the iron's hot."

## Penal Methods North and South.

The recent convention of the humane  
societies of New York authorized the  
preparation of a bill which will be pre-  
sented to the next legislature, providing  
for the re-establishment of the whipping  
post for the brutes who assault or attempt  
to assault female children of a tender age.

Another startling theory is advanced  
in a recent book by Count d'Herisson  
who maintains that the prince imperial  
was either foully murdered in Africa or  
kept from returning to Europe for  
unknown reasons. Perhaps the truth  
will never be known. Many chapters of  
Napoleonic history remain veiled in  
mystery to this day.

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to assault female children of a tender age.

It is claimed by the advocates of the  
bill that this crime against young girls  
is on the increase, and many of the  
offenders welcome the present punish-  
ment, ten years in prison, because it  
secures them comfortable quarters, food  
and clothing. They prefer life in a New  
York prison to tramping through the  
country.

It is thought that the whipping post  
will be a terror to such criminals, as it  
will subject them to a good deal of phy-  
sical pain. This penalty, added to the  
term of imprisonment, and administered  
at stated times, while the convict  
is serving his sentence, it is predicted  
will have a good effect.

The Cotton Crop.  
The estimate of a crop of ten and a  
quarter million bales put forth the other  
day from New Orleans, has had the effect  
of accelerating the downward tendency  
of cotton. There are many symptoms  
showing to what extent cotton experts  
do not place any too much confidence in  
this high estimate, and there are reasons  
for believing that the crop will not be  
many bales in excess of that of  
1890-91, which was about nine million  
bales.

But cotton has had to face other  
conditions. It has had to face the depression  
caused both in this country and in

Europe by the increasing value of the  
metal in which people are compelled to  
pay their debts and transact their  
business. This depression has very ma-  
terially lessened the demand of consumers,  
and this, in turn, has compelled the  
millions to cut down their takings. The  
law of supply and demand consists of a  
series of wheels within wheels so to  
speak. If Europe and this country were  
on a level of prosperity a ten-million-  
bale crop this year would just about  
meet the demand comfortably. The un-  
consumed surplus would not amount to  
much. But, under the present conditions,  
even an eight-million-bale crop would  
be in the nature of overproduction—not  
because it would be too much for the  
world's consumption, but because it  
would be more than consumers are  
able to buy. If the demands of the  
people were regulated by their necessities,  
the result would be different, but  
demand is regulated by the amount of  
money that people have to spend.  
In the matter of cotton, the takings  
of the mills are regulated by the demand  
for their goods, and when this demand  
is reduced to a minimum, as at present,  
by the inability of the people to buy,  
the demand of the mills falls far below  
the normal level. And there you are  
with your law of supply and demand,  
intricate and yet simple.

We suppose this must be the feeling  
on which public sentiment is based.  
There is much to be said on both sides.  
We are sure that the discipline that has  
been the rod behind it is healthful and not  
hurtful to the average boy. On the  
other hand, it must be admitted that  
school teachers are not what they used  
to be. We have reason to know that  
some of the ablest and most accomplished  
of our teachers—men who sincerely  
love their profession—see, and feel, and  
inwardly resent the essentially narrow  
lines to which they are confined by our  
present system. But they cannot help  
themselves. If they are to pursue a  
calling which they love, and for which  
they are fitted, they must submit to be-  
come a part of the machinery of the  
system. They must be content to wipe  
out their own individuality and to aid  
in wiping out the individuality of the  
pupils committed to their charge. In  
other words, they must conform and  
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## MYERS SHEDS TEARS

He Appears in Court to Answer the Indictment for Murder.

HIS FATHER SITS BY HIS SIDE

Judge Richard Clark Refuses to Allow a Postponement.

MR. SEABORN CROWLEY ALSO IN COURT

A Day Is Spent in Trying to Get a Jury and the Work Is Only Two-Thirds Done.

Myers' Mother Very Ill.

Will Myers is on trial for his life. And the trial, which bids fair to become one of the most famous in Georgia's criminal history, is still in progress. The attorneys for the defense made a strong move for a continuance, and when court adjourned yesterday afternoon eight men had been selected to serve on the jury. Today the remainder of the jury to be selected took in twelve. Will Myers and the introduction of evidence were the first things that the court heard.

The case is that of the state against Will Myers, who, hardly more than a boy in age and mind, is charged with the commission of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed.

The Forrest Crowley was murdered by one of record, the motive undoubtedly being robbery.

Is Will Myers the guilty person?

That is the only issue to be disposed of. The young man charged with the murder is not an ordinary criminal. There is much about him, his features, his traits of character



JUDGE RICHARD H. CLARK.  
Who Will Preside Over the Trial so Full of Interest.

and his peculiar unconcern that make him a subject of especial interest. Throughout the entire session yesterday Myers appeared to be nothing more than a spectator. He sat a little apart from his lawyers and looked about the courtroom, apparently trying to recognize in the crowded place some familiar face.

It was when his father came into the courtroom that he first displayed the slightest emotion.

Judge Clark held court from 10 o'clock until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. In that time, after the motion for a continuance had been made, eight jurors were selected out of a panel of forty-eight. The defendant objected to sixteen jurors, the state struck eight and sixteen stood aside for cause. Considering the interest that has been manifested, the first day's work was a remarkable one, and it is more than likely that the remaining jurors will be selected today while after court convenes this morning as neither the state nor the defense has many more strikes left—the defendant four and the state two.

**Waiting to See Myers.**

As early as 8:30 o'clock in the morning the crowd began to gather for the trial of the number of men outside the courthouse, with cold waiting to catch a glimpse of Myers as he was brought from jail. Others, however, sought the warmth of the two great stoves in the basement of the courthouse, while a number found seats in Judge Lumpkin's court, where the Criminal Court is seated.

It was a few minutes after 9 o'clock before those watching for Myers were rewarded for their patience. Shortly after that hour the usual number of Monday morning prisoners were brought from the jail in charge of a party of four officers. The defendant, to sixteen jurors, the state struck eight and sixteen stood aside for cause when he should come in. The crowd was so packed inside the bar railing that Judge Clark requested that all except members of the bar, officers of the court, those engaged in the trial and the press retire. He also directed that a bailiff stand at the gateway and admit no one except members of the bar, cautioning them at the same time that members of the bar were not necessarily lawmen.

Deputy Sheriff Austin was directed to bring the prisoner into court. It was not long before Myers came in. He was neatly dressed and wore a light overcoat, which he removed as soon as he reached the courtroom. He shook hands with Mr. Eugene Mitchell.

Myers looked even more boyish than ever, and there was an honest, entirely natural smile on his face as he spoke to several members of the press who knew him well. He then had his attention directed by his attorneys to the bill of indictment. He sat just between Mr. Moyers and Mr. Mitchell, the former holding the bill on Myers' right, the latter on his left. They were both silent and did very little talking, though the attorneys and his father discussed the case.

It has been intimated that the defense

would introduce no testimony whatever, but would simply take advantage of the closing speech that they might destroy the force of the state's case, as it is nearly all circumstantial, save where the statements of Myers are involved.

Myers and McDonald were again handcuffed together and walked to the jail in charge of Deputy Sheriff Donegan.

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After quite a lively discussion in which

Mr. Branch led for the measure and Mr. McDonald was the principal opponent, it was decided to report the bill favorably. The vote was 19 to 13.

Notice was given of reconsideration, and it is probable that the matter will come up again.

**THAT LAMBETH BOY**

**Who Was Whipped—The Grand Jury Thinks It Knows Its Business.**

Professor W. F. Dykes, who was indicted by the grand jury for whipping Willie Lambeth, pupil of the Boys' High school, is still pursuing his duties as a teacher in the school.

There has been more or less comment on the action of the grand jury in this matter and some of the comments made have met with general censure by some of the members of the jury.

"By the nature of our oaths we are not allowed to give the facts which influenced our action in this matter," said one of the jurors. "It is only fair to presume that the evidence was sufficient to warrant the indictment. The grand jury is supposed to be composed of representative citizens and it is also equally patent that it is our duty to investigate whatever matter arises in the case. The grand jury would be unjust to charge that the jury would gratuitously drag a citizen before the courts or take action in a case that does not come under our jurisdiction as grand juries."

On the second day it will be the duty of the grand jury to deliberate on the evidence introduced before that body, but it stands to reason that it was very strong. That boy who claims to have been brutally beaten told his story to the jury and exhibited certain marks on his body which he claimed to have received at the hands of the sheriff.

The official vote of the grand jury was as follows: First district—Lester, 14; Second district—Russell, 8; Third, 5; Fourth, 5; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 7; Seventh, 8; Eighth, 9; Ninth, 10; Tenth, 11; Eleventh, 12; Twelfth, 13; Thirteenth, 14; Fourteenth, 15; Fifteenth, 16; Sixteenth, 17; Seventeenth, 18; Eighteenth, 19; Nineteenth, 20; Twentieth, 21; Twenty-first, 22; Twenty-second, 23; Twenty-third, 24; Twenty-fourth, 25; Twenty-fifth, 26; Twenty-sixth, 27; Twenty-seventh, 28; Twenty-eighth, 29; Twenty-ninth, 30; Thirtieth, 31; Thirtieth, 32; Thirtieth, 33; Thirtieth, 34; Thirtieth, 35; Thirtieth, 36; Thirtieth, 37; Thirtieth, 38; Thirtieth, 39; Thirtieth, 40; Thirtieth, 41; Thirtieth, 42; Thirtieth, 43; Thirtieth, 44; Thirtieth, 45; Thirtieth, 46; Thirtieth, 47; Thirtieth, 48; Thirtieth, 49; Thirtieth, 50; Thirtieth, 51; Thirtieth, 52; Thirtieth, 53; Thirtieth, 54; Thirtieth, 55; Thirtieth, 56; Thirtieth, 57; Thirtieth, 58; Thirtieth, 59; Thirtieth, 60; Thirtieth, 61; Thirtieth, 62; Thirtieth, 63; 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## ARE FRIENDS NOW.

Mr. Wood Withdraws the Charges  
Against Mr. Estes,

AND IF THE COURTS ARE SATISFIED

There Will Be No More of the Case—Mr.  
Wood Writes a Card for the  
Public.

It is as plain as the NOSE ON YOUR  
FACE that if you wish to save money  
you should purchase your wedding pres-  
ents. We have now in stock a fine  
wedding invitation engraved by J. P.  
Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall St.

cold  
weather!

look out for it—pneumonia and the  
like—be it off by buying whisky—  
but be sure to get the right sort—else  
it may do more harm than good—we  
sell the right sort—our brands of  
pure whisky can be bought at all first  
class bars—"old charter"—four  
aces"—"cleveland club"—"old oscar  
pepper"—"canadian club"—these are  
the right sort.

bluthenthal "D.B."  
& bickart.

marietta and forsyth streets.  
Hello! number 378.  
fine whiskies at wholesale.

FRANK M. POTTS,  
HENRY POTTS,  
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

POTTS - THOMPSON  
LIQUOR CO.  
WHOLESALEERS  
AND DISTILLERS OF

Stone Mountain  
Corn Whisky,  
7-13 Decatur Street

Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GA. TELEPHONE 48.

OPIUM and Whiskey Extracts  
cured at home without pain. Book of par-  
ticulars. Dr. W. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 10½ Whitehall St.

Sweet Cider!

Pure juice of the apple from New  
York orchards.

Healthful,  
Delicious,  
Refreshing.  
Also the boiled for Mincemeat.

The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co.,  
390 and 392 Peachtree Street.

Phone 628.

Dr. W. W. Bowes  
SPECIALIST.

Hydrocele,  
Structure,  
Nervous  
Kidney and Liver  
Diseases,  
Impotence,  
Spasmorrhœa,  
Enlarged Prostate  
Glands,  
Gout, Rheumatism,  
Syphilis,  
Pimples, Dyspepsia,  
Facial Blenniæ,  
Hemorrhoids or Fissures,  
Sciatic Ulcer-Plaster.

VARICOCELE Permanently  
CURED. No  
cutting, no bleeding, no detention from business.  
Address DR. W. W. BOWES, Atlanta, Ga.  
Consultations open daily by mail. Free  
Book and questions for 4 cents in stampa-  
DR. W. W. BOWES, 15½ Marietta St.

KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC  
OPTICIANS.  
The oldest lens-grinders in the state.  
Retail salesroom 54 Marietta street, oppo-  
site postoffice.

Diamond Drill.  
Sealed bids will be received until Novem-  
ber 20, 1894, at 12 o'clock m. for one Sulzer  
diamond drill, one and a half inch bore,  
with all attachments and appurtenances, de-  
signed for boring holes in rock. The right is  
reserved to reject any and all bids.  
Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M.  
Miller Book Store, 39 Marietta street, Atlan-  
ta, Ga.

H. L. MCKEE,  
This October 20, 1894.  
oct 20-tues to nov 20

## ARE FRIENDS NOW.

Mr. Wood Withdraws the Charges  
Against Mr. Estes,

AND IF THE COURTS ARE SATISFIED

There Will Be No More of the Case—Mr.  
Wood Writes a Card for the  
Public.

The case against Louis Estes, who was  
charged by Reaves Wood with obstructing  
the United States mail, has been withdrawn  
so far as the prosecution of Wood can effect  
it.

But the United States courts may have a  
turn at it.

It will be remembered that Estes  
was arraigned before United States  
Commissioner Nash Broyles last Wednes-  
day and was bound over under a \$300 bond  
on the charge. A full account of the case  
was published in The Constitution. Wood  
charged that Estes went to the Constitu-  
tion business office and got letter of his  
containing a check for \$30 and that Estes  
refused to deliver it to him.

Estes said his object in holding  
the letter was to require Wood to pay him  
a sum of money owed him on notes given  
by Wood, which were overdue.

Wood admitted that he had given Estes  
authority to get a certain letter, but denied  
that he authorized Estes to commit  
any offense. Wood had already received  
a letter he authorized Estes to get and  
admitted on the trial that he only gave the  
order for the purpose of deceiving Estes.

Estes made the defense that the order given  
him by Wood authorized him to get Wood's  
mail continuously and Estes proved by the  
mail clerk in the Constitution office that  
the mail was so slow.

It seems that the trouble between Estes  
and Wood arose over the purchase of a  
diamond ring by Wood from Estes. Wood's  
testimony in the trial was to the effect that  
the ring was inferior and not worth one-  
third the amount he had paid for it. He  
owned the ring for \$30 and the ring  
had refused to pay it to him on the ground  
that the quality of the ring had been mis-  
represented by him to Estes.

Commissioner Broyles decided that as the  
evidence conflicted, he would be compelled to  
bind Estes over for investigation by the  
grand jury and did so.

Wood comes forward with a letter  
withdrawing the entire charge against Estes  
in every particular and thoroughly ex-  
onerating the latter in the matter.

Wood gave as his reason for  
withdrawing the charges that he had  
been requested to do so by several  
prominent citizens and that he had no  
objection to doing so.

Wood's action created consider-  
able talk around town as he had announced  
during the trial that he would push the  
case against Estes to the last extremity.

Estes was in high spirits over his  
entire vindication and stated that he  
had never had any doubts as to the final  
outcome of the matter. He had no desire to  
talk about the case further than to say  
that he was not surprised at Wood's with-  
drawal of the charges, as they were not  
founded on the facts of the case.

The writer has yet been considered by  
the grand jury, so far as is known, and it  
remains to be seen what action that body will take in the light of the prosecu-  
tion's withdrawal.

The letter written by Wood is:

"Atlanta City, Nov. 13, 1894.—Mr.  
Louis Estes, State Agent: After mature  
consideration and reflection, I desire to say  
that I am convinced that you had a per-  
fect right to get a certain letter, especially  
the letter in question and hold the same under  
the order I gave you, both written and verbal;  
that you intended and did no wrong in  
writing me, and that you did no wrong in  
exonerating you from any blame in the matter.  
I also admit that the statement from me in  
the Constitution given you to the effect  
that you had a perfect right to get the  
letter in question and hold the same under  
the order I gave you, both written and verbal;  
that you intended and did no wrong in  
writing me, and that you did no wrong in  
exonerating you from any blame in the matter.  
It is now 10 days since I wrote you, and  
you have not yet answered me. Please do  
so as soon as possible."

The writer adds:

"Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering  
from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, etc., should try  
Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in  
boxes."

Angostura Bitters should find a place in  
every household. The best cure for in-  
igestion. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert  
& Sons. All druggists keep them.

The United Cooks and Pastry Cooks As-  
sociation of Atlanta and St. Louis. Members  
of this association and its members  
have used Dr. Price's Baking Powder and  
recommend its use in preference to all  
others. For quick raising, fine cakes,  
pastry, etc., it has no equal."

IT IS TIME TO BUY,

And the Kentucky Jellico is the Coal  
for You.

Mr. George P. Howard, who is sole agent  
for the Kentucky Jellico Coal in this part  
of the state, says that he is selling an  
immaculate coal at low rates. The fact that it  
contains all the good qualities of coal makes it  
an ideal coal for domestic purposes.  
The ladies like it very much because  
it is free from soot, burns to ashes, leaves no cinders, burns  
steady, bright, cheerful hot fire. Another  
thing about it is that it lasts a long time, and  
you know it is an advantage to have  
especially in these hard times.

No doubt many Atlantians have delayed  
purchasing their winter fuel. The last  
cold day or two has doubtless reminded  
them of the fact that they must burn coal  
of some kind. To such Mr. Howard  
desires to say that with the Kentucky Jellico  
Coal you will get the lowest price, and  
will deliver it promptly. You can  
have it delivered to your door, office  
or residence.

With a glass of good beer and a lunch a  
man is made happy, especially if it is a  
good beer. The best beer is the American  
Brewing Co. beer, which is made in St. Louis  
and is the best beer in the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
If you want your boots and shoes repaired  
or cleaned, we offer new work,  
call on M. Gaines, 31 Peachtree street,  
and be convinced that it can be done.

Water Cure Sanitarium  
Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to  
receive and treat a invalida. Send postage  
stamp to DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.  
March 12, 1894.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading spec-  
ialists in all dental operations for men and  
women. 22½ South Broad street.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades,  
furniture and room moulding, 40 Marietta  
street. Send for samples.

Dr. Huntingley has moved his dental office  
to 21 Washington street.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA,

Printed in Colors and Perfected to  
Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and Inter-  
national exposition grounds, the new  
newspaper building, the new park,  
routes of all the railroads and other  
streets and lines, ward boundaries, limit  
lines and other important information.

Prepared and printed by  
Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for  
John M. Miller, publishing agent.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M.  
Miller Book Store, 39 Marietta street, Atlan-  
ta, Ga.

H. L. MCKEE,  
This October 20, 1894.  
oct 20-tues to nov 20

NERVOUS  
PROSTRATION,

(NEURASTHENIA)  
INSOMNIA,  
NERVOUS DYSPESPIA  
MELANCHOLIA,  
AND THE THOUSAND ILLS THAT  
FOLLOW A DERANGED  
CONDITION OF THE

NERVOUS SYSTEM  
CEREBRINE  
As Cured by  
Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,  
IN HIS LABORATORY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DOSE, 5 DROPS.  
PRICE, PER FLUID OZ. 2 DRAZENS. \$2.50.

COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
SEND FOR BOOK  
Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., Agents for  
Atlanta.

The Half-hose That Are Stamped

*Shawmutz*  
TRADE MARK

ON THE TOE

Fit Well, Look Well, Wear Well

They are the only half-hose constructed  
in accordance with

The Shape of the Human Foot.  
They contain no bunches, no perceptible  
seams, nothing to annoy, and are made  
of the best yarns, on best machinery  
by hand.

Manufactured by the Shaw Stocking Company.

Sold by Atlanta Dealers.

see 20-25 sun tues n r m

NORTH

OVER THE LINE OF THE GREAT

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

QUICK AND SAFE TRANSPORT

Memphis to St. Louis.

Memphis to Chicago.

Memphis to San Francisco.

Memphis to Kansas City.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Reclining Chair Cars.

Write to A. A. Gallagher, Southern  
Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.,  
for Descriptive Matter.

W. H. DODDRICK, General Manager.

A. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

OSLER'S AUCTION HOUSE

Make a specialty outside auction sales;  
sell old furniture, tools and shows dry  
goods, etc. For terms address 30 Decatur  
street. MAX ZIMMERMAN.

Late of Minneapolis, Minn.  
now 2½ in. Auctioneer.

S. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. A. G. BEACH, O. WINGATE, Vice  
Presidents.

THE ATLANTA PLUMBING COMPANY

'Phone 102.

Contractors of Plumbing, Steam, and Gas  
Fitting.

22 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Guardian Petition.

Notice is hereby given that L. Charles  
B. Powers, trustee of William P.  
Shannon, Charles Shannon, John M.  
Shannon, minor children of William A.  
Shannon, deceased, will appear on the 25th  
day of November, 1894, in his honor, Judge  
J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court  
of Fulton county, at the courthouse in said  
county, for an order to sell the following  
real estate, being lot 3, block 3, corner of 5th  
and 10 on Baugh street, in the city of  
Atlanta (formerly West End), the same being  
part of block 14 in land lot 118, in the  
1st district, section 1, block 3. Said property  
is for payment of said arrears; also for  
rent due on property belonging to them in  
order to put them in condition to be ten-  
anted so as to derive an income for the  
support of the said arrears.

POWERS, Guardian.

oct 30-nov 6 18 27

DR. D. F. THOMPSON,  
3½ Whitehall Street.

Hours, 9 to 5. Sunday, 9 to 10:30. Consulta-  
tions free.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT  
LINE RAILROAD COMPANY. Direct line and  
short route to Montgomery, New Orleans  
and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect Septem-  
ber 1, 1894.

SOUTH BOUND. No. 37. No. 33. No. 35.

Daily. Daily. Daily.

Lat. Atlanta. . . . . 1:20 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 5:25 p.m.

Ar. Newman. . . . . 2:28 p.m. 2:10 p.m. 6:45 p.m.